

Anti-Phospho-EGFR (Ser695) Antibody (1J343)

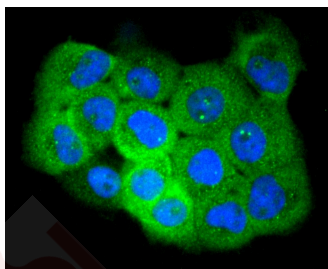
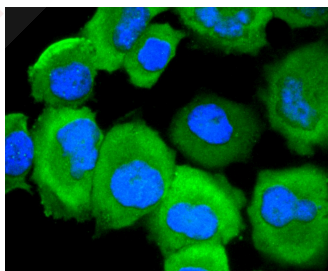
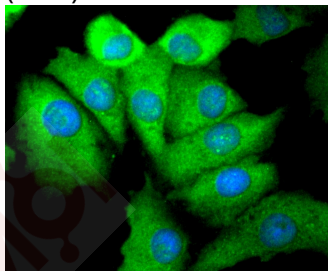
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 134 kDa.
Clone:	1J343
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. ICC staining Phospho-EGFR (S695) in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
2. ICC staining Phospho-EGFR (S695) in HUVEC cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
3. ICC staining Phospho-EGFR (S695) in A431 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Application:	ICC/IF,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000; ICC/IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: A synthesized phosphopeptide: human EGFR around the phosphorylation site of Ser695

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: P00533

Synonyms: p-EGFR (Ser695);EGFR (p-Ser695);EGFR (p-S695);p-EGFR (S695)

Research Background

The EGF receptor family comprises several related receptor tyrosine kinases that are frequently overexpressed in a variety of carcinomas. Members of this receptor family include EGFR (HER1), Neu (ErbB-2, HER2), ErbB-3 (HER3) and ErbB-4 (HER4), which form either homodimers or heterodimers upon ligand binding. Exons in the EGFR gene product are frequently either deleted or duplicated to produce deletion mutants (DM) or tandem duplication mutants (TDM), respectively, which are detected at various molecular weights. EGFR binds several ligands, including epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor α ; (TGF α), Amphiregulin and heparin binding-EGF (HB-EGF). Ligand binding promotes the internalization of EGFR via Clathrin-coated pits and its subsequent degradation in response to its intrinsic tyrosine kinase. EGFR is involved in organ morphogenesis and maintenance and repair of tissues, but upregulation of EGFR is associated with tumor progression. The oncogenic effects of EGFR include initiation of DNA synthesis, enhanced cell growth, invasion and metastasis. Abrogation of EGFR results in cell cycle arrest, apoptosis or dedifferentiation of cancer cells, suggesting that EGFR may be an effective therapeutic target.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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